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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, November 10, 1798.

☞ The Printer of the Pittſburgh Gazette is compelled, once more, to call on thoſe in arrears for ſubſcription, to make payment. His former notices not being attended to, he is now under the neceſſity of informing thoſe who are in arrears for more than one year, that unleſs payment is made in three weeks from this date, he will put their accounts into the hands of a magiſtrate and have the moſt ſpeedy meaſures purſued for recovery. Thoſe ſubſcribers in Weſtmoreland county, whoſe papers are ſent by the public poſt, are informed, that their accounts are lodged with the Poſt-Maſter at Greenſburgh, to whom they will pleaſe make payment.

His grateful thanks are due to thoſe who have been punctual in payment of their ſubſcriptions, and aſſures the public that his exertions ſhall not be wanting to render the Pittſburgh Gazette worthy the attention of every claſs of citizens.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittſburgh,
October 25, 1798.

Real Property for Sale.

THE [illegible] ſale a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, [illegible] town of Greenſburgh, alſo, [illegible] William Burns, in ſaid Town—[illegible] of meadow adjacent to Town—[illegible] Town, No. 24, one half of an undivided tract of land containing 74 [illegible] good buildings thereon about three quarters of a mile from Greenſburgh, [illegible] acres of Land in Allegheny county, [illegible] District, No. 161.—Any perſon [illegible] any of the above [illegible] real property, may know the terms [illegible] to the ſubſcriber in Greenſburgh. An indiſputable title will be given [illegible].

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

October 7th, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, about the 14th day of July laſt, a Negro Man named *NICHOLAS*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, has remarkable large ears, a ſmall [illegible] one of his eyes, occaſioned by the ſtroke of a ſtick, and a large ſcar on one of his knees occaſioned by fire; had on and took with him a leather hunting ſhirt or frock, and coarſe ſhirt and trowſers. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid Negro in any jail, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

CHARLES PRATHER.

Charles Town, [illegible] County, Virginia,
October 15, 1798.

Public Entertainment.

THE ſubſcriber has removed to that well known and elegant ſituation in Water ſtreet, for many years occupied by Mr. William M[illegible] [illegible] ſituation, the [illegible] the Stables being ſo well known [illegible] to ſay any thing more [illegible] every endeavor to [illegible], by providing all times [illegible] thoſe who may honor me with [illegible].

SAMUEL SALTER.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to ROBERT BROWN and Co. to come forward and pay off their reſpective [illegible] on or before the firſt day of December next. Grain will be received in payment at market price until that time, after which nothing but caſh will be taken.—Thoſe who neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

S. H. Brown and Co. have on hand a handſome and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods* and Groceries, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms next door to the ſign of the White Horſe.

Greenſburgh, October [illegible], 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all thoſe indebted and who have not ſettled off the ſeveral ſums [illegible] tax duplicate for the year 1798, in St. Clair townſhip, are requeſted to make payment on or before the firſt of November next, to avoid further trouble.

CHARLES CRAIG, }
EPHRAIM TRUP, } Supervisors.

October 18, 1798.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to Charles C[illegible] by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to make payment on or before the day above mentioned.

Juſt opening and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at his Store at *Williams's Mills*, a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

from Baltimore, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, conſiſting of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, Iron, Steel, Leather, Spices, Hardware, Cutlery, Cotton and Woollen Hoſiery, Indian and Roſe Blankets, Strouds, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Powder, Lead,* and a variety of other articles for Caſh, Country Produce, or Furrs, by

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Williams's Mills, October 29, 1798.

Bank of Pennſylvania,

September 3d, 1798.

WHEREAS the Houſe at preſent occupied by the Bank of Pennſylvania was entered on the night of the firſt inſtant, by ſome villains who robbed the inſtitution of ſundry Bank Notes, amongſt which were the following Poſt Notes of the Bank of New York, viz.

No.	Date		Dolls.
No. 1002,	dated 23d August 1798	iſſued in favor of Seabring and Van Wyck, for	396 22
No. 1003,	dated 25th Auguſt 1798	iſſued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for	1250
No. 1006,	27th	do. do. do.	2000
1007,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1008,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1009,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1010,	[illegible]	do. de. do.	2000
1011,	[illegible]	do. do. do.	2000
1012,	30th	do. do. do.	1500
1013,	do.	do. do. do.	1000

Alſo ſundry poſt notes of the Bank of Pennſylvania, dated 23d July 1797, iſſued in favor of George Hughes, for one thouſand dollars each, and ſundry poſt notes of ſaid Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, iſſued in favor of George Hughes, for five hundred dollars each, and indorſed by him. The public are hereby cautioned againſt receiving the ſaid notes, and a reward of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* is hereby offered for the diſcovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the ſaid robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,
JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

NOTICE.

THAT the firſt Monday of December next is appointed for my hearing before a Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, in the State of Pennſylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this ſtate providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at September term laſt preſented my petition, with a ſchedule annexed, of all my eſtate real, perſonal and mixt, rights and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

A. SUMRALL.

October 18, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.

THE muſſelem of the iſland of Cyprus has ſent advice to the Porte, that the French troops, on the 8th inſt. had made good their landing at Alexandria, after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, in which many men were killed on both ſides. This event, for which the Porte had been ſome time prepared, made a very unpleaſant impreſſion, and we expect a formal declaration of war againſt the French republic.

STRASBURGH, Auguſt 19.

Some companies of flying artillery are gone from here to the Upper Rhine, where they will find others. More troops are expected to arrive here from the army of England, and form a camp in our department. The preparations for war continue without intermiſſion, and our hope of the continuance of a peace with Auſtria continually diminiſhes.

ITALY, Auguſt 12.

Our fears of a new rupture between Naples and France increaſe. In a great council of ſtate lately held at Naples it was reſolved to reinforce the army, haſten the preparations for war, and give orders to the miniſter of finance to have ready a million of ducats monthly for the uſe of the miniſter of war.

LONDON, September 9.

According to private letters, as well as the foreign articles in the Hamburgh mails, which arrived yeſterday, the emperor of Ruſſia ſeems determined to put the pacific profeſſions of the Turks, and their diſclaiming any knowledge of Buonaparte's expedition, to a ſpeedy teſt: a Ruſſian fleet of 14 ſail of the line, 13 frigates, and 60 galleys, with land forces on board, have actually ſailed from the ports in the Crimea for the Mediterranean ſea; and the refuſal or the admiſſion of this fleet thro' the Dardanellas will inevitably become the ſignal of peace or war with the Porte.

Dutch papers, received yeſterday, two days later than the Hamburgh journals, repreſent the higheſt degree of alarm as exiſting among the Hollanders in general, under the immediate apprehenſion of the landing of the Engliſh and the Ruſſians; in conſequence of one of theſe rumours, Bruſſells was lately left without a ſingle ſoldier in it.

The French directory have been obliged to yield to the united repreſentations of the Daniſh, Pruſſian, Swediſh and Spaniſh miniſters, relative to their former treatment of neutral veſſels, which is to undergo a complete re-modification. All the French privateers in the Mediterranean are called in.

The German letters are filled with accounts of the movements of troops: and one of them ſtates a circumſtance, which is nearly equivalent to a declaration of war between Auſtria and France;—that ſeveral diſtricts of the Griſons had claimed the protections of Auſtria againſt the French: that the Auſtrian troops had, in conſequence entered Coire, and the French reſident quitted it.

The French troops in the duchy of Berg have received orders to advance into Weſtphalia.

A perſon at Paris invented a travelling kitchen for the army. It is mounted on a ſingle car, not only carries proviſion for 1200 but cooks them on the road, and keeps them in proper condition till the days march is ended.

The French general Joubert, is daily exacting large contributions on the right bank of the Rhine. From the city of Wetzlaer he has demanded 20,000 francs; from Limburg, 25,000—the Abbey of Aremberg, 40,000—and from the eſtates of the Prince of Orange, 300,000 livres.

An article from Rome ſays, "Only ſeven churches now remain open for divine ſervice. The antipathy of the people to the French ſoldiers is ſtill ſo great, that they take every opportunity of poignarding thoſe whom they find alone.

Courier Office, 3 o'clock.

We ſtop the preſs to ſtate, that government had this day received an expreſs from Sir Horatio Nelſon, ſtating that he had arrived at Sicily on his return, after having in vain fought for the French fleet in the Mediterranean. It is likewiſe ſtated, that the Engliſh admiral had been at Alexandria the 8th July, looking for Buonaparte, and that the French general did not reach that port till ten days afterwards.

It is computed that during the troubles in Ireland, 24,000 of the inſurgents have been deſtroyed.

The ſecrecy with which the naval expedition was prepared, which ſailed from the Nore on Saturday, affords another inſtance of the vigilance and judicious conduct of the admiralty board. It conſiſts of two ſhips of the line, four frigates, eight bombs and fire ſhips, with ſloops, cutters, &c. Its deſtination was ſuppoſed to be the coaſt of Holland—in which caſe we have moſt anxiouſly to hope that it may not have incurred miſchief from the gales which blew from the W. and S. W. in the courſe of yeſterday and the preceding day.—Theſe muſt prevent the admiralty from having any immediate intelligence from the ſquadron.

By the accounts from Raſtadt it appears, that the French plenipotentiaries labour to prevail upon the deputies of the empire to conclude a peace without the intervention of the emperor. In this, however, they are not likely to ſucceed, as a meaſure of this kind would tend to the diſſolution of the political ſyſtem, on which the conſtitution of the Germanic empire reſts. At the departure of the above accounts the deputation had not returned any anſwer to the laſt note of the French plenipotentiaries.

Letters from Paris, of the 30th July, give reaſon to believe that another revolution is preparing there. The jacobins have not forgiven the directory their laſt expulſion from the councils, and they are ſtirring up all their friends to change the face of affairs. They have begun to attack the directory by a motion in the council of five hundred, to deprive them of their power over the journaliſts.—This motion will probably be carried in one of the firſt ſittings. The directory, on their ſide, follow the old maxim, and put to death a great number of royaliſts in order to frighten the jacobins.

The armies quarrel about the words citizen and monſieur. Some ſoldiers will not give up the monſieur, others will be called citizens. At Evreux, in Normandy, the firſt regiment of dragoons, having quarrelled with the municipality, was ordered to depart. They obeyed the ſummons, but when they ſet off, a great number of the ſoldiers cried Vive le Roi! God ſave Louis XVIII! They have not been puniſhed. The armies are very much in want of recruits, but nothing can induce the citizens returned to their homes to rejoin. The miniſter of war complains of it very bitterly.

The French papers ſay, that the ſluices of the Texel are in a moſt alarming condition, and that there prevails at preſent a ſtrong fermentation amongſt the inhabitants of Zealand the coaſts of which are threatened by the Engliſh with an immediate deſcent.

The miniſter of the French marine has addreſſed a letter to the naval commanders in the ſeveral ports of France, on the ſubject of the loſs of La Senſible man of war, in which he makes uſe of the following language:

"It is time that the navy ſhould know, that it is not enough to juſtify the loſs of a ſhip, that it ſurrenders to ſuperior force; it is neceſſary that a long, an obſtinate, and a terrible reſiſtance ſhould alleviate the ſorrow of a defeat, and ſoften the regret of the republic. The executive directory will not ſuffer themſelves to be ſeduced by any conſideration repugnant to this determination, which I now communicate to you. It will give its confidence only to officers who ſhall deſerve it by talents and courage."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Lake to Capt. Taylor, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, dated Camp, near Ballinamuck, Sept. 8, 1798.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that finding upon my arrival at Ballaghy, that the French army had paſſed that place from Caſtlebar, I immediately followed them to watch their motions. Lieutenant Colonel Crawford, who commanded my advanced corps, compoſed of detachments of Hompeſch's and the firſt fencible cavalry, by great vigilance and activity, hung ſo cloſe upon their rear, that they could not eſcape from me although they drove the country, and carried with them all the horſes.

"After four days and nights moſt ſevere marching, my column conſiſting of carabineers detachments of the 23d light dragoons, the firſt fencible light dragoons, and the Roxborough fencible dragoons, under the command of Col. Sir Thomas Chapman, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell Earl of Roden, and Captain Kerr, the 3d battallion of light infantry, the Armagh, and part of the Kerry militia, the Reay, Northampton, and Prince of Wales's fencible regiments of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Innes, of the 64th regiment, Lord Viſcount Gasford, Earl of Glandore, Major Roſs, Lieutenant Colonel Bulkley, and Lieutenant Colonel Macartney, arrived at Cloone, about 7 o'clock this morning, where having received directions to follow the enemy on the ſame line, whilſt his excellency moved by the lower road, to intercept them, I advanced, having previouſly detached the Monaghan light company, mounted behind dragoons, to harraſs their rear.

"Lieutenant Colonel Crawford, on coming up with the French rear guard, ſummoned them to ſurrender; but as they did not attend to his ſummons, he attacked them, upon which upwards of 200 French infantry threw down their arms, under the idea that the reſt of the corps would do the ſame thing; Capt. Packenham, Lieutenant General of Ordnance and Major General Cradock rode up to them. The enemy, however, inſtantly commenced a fire of cannon and muſquetry, which wounded General Cradock; upon which I ordered up the 3d battalion of light infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Innes, and commenced the attack upon the enemy's poſition. The action laſted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French ſurrendered at diſcretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions, ſuffered ſeverely."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, near St. Johnſtown, Sept. 8.

Lord Cornwallis cannot too much applaud the zeal and ſpirit which has been manifeſted by the army, from the commencement of the operations againſt the invading enemy, until the ſurrender of the French forces.

The perſeverance with which the ſoldiers ſupported the extraordinary marches which were neceſſary to ſtop the progreſs of the very active enemy, does them the greateſt credit; and Lord Cornwallis congratulates them on the happy iſſue of their meritorious exertions.

The corps of yeomanry, in the whole country through which the army has paſſed, have rendered the greateſt ſervices, and are peculiarly entitled to the acknowledgements of the Lord Lieutenant, from their not having tarniſhed that courage and loyalty which they diſplayed in the cauſe of their king and country, by any acts of wanton cruelty towards their deluded fellow ſubjects.

Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition taken.

3 Light French four-pounders.

5 ditto ammunition waggons, nearly full of made up ammunition.

1 ditto tumbril; 700 ſtand of arms, with belts and pouches; with a great number of [illegible]

Officer wounded—Lieut. Stephens of the Carabineers.

Return of the French army taken priſoners at the battle of Ballinamuck, Sept. 8, 1798.

General and other officers,	96
Non-commiſſioned officers & ſoldiers	743
Horſes, about	200

N. B. Ninety-ſix rebels taken, three of them called general officers by the names of Roche, Blake, and Teeling.

The enemy, in their retreat before the troops under my command, were compelled to abandon three pieces of cannon, which they had taken in the former actions with his majeſty's forces.

G. LAKE, Lt. Gen.

Names of the principal officers of the French force taken at the battle of Ballinamuck, September 8, 1798.

Humbert, General en Chief—Sarazin, General de Diviſion—Fontaine, General de Brigade, Ferrare, Chef de Brigade, attache a l'Etat-Major, Dufour, do. do. do. Autty, Chef de Battalion, Demeniche, do. Tuſſart, do. Babin, do. Silberman, do. Menon, Commiſſaire Ordonnateur, Boiſſet, Commiſſaire de Guerre, Thibault, Payeur, Paton, Aide de Camp, Framair, do. Moreau, Capitaine, Waguelſtre General, Ardouin, Chef de Brigade, Serve, Chef de Battalion, Hais, do. Mouchard, do. Brand, Maſſonet, Officiers de Santé.

RECAPITULATION.

Sous Officers		96
Grenadiers		78
Fuſilliers		446
Carabineers		33
Chaſſeurs		60
Cannoniers		41
	Total	743
	Officers	96

Certifie par le Chef de Brigade.

P. ARDOUIN.

* * *

American Intelligence.

VERGENNES, (Vermont) October 11.

TRIAL of MATTHEW LYON, *for* SEDITION.

We regret that we have not an opportunity to inform our readers particularly of the circumſtances of the trial of Matthew Lyon, before the Circuit Court of the United States, which ſat at Rutland, in this ſtate, on the 3d inſt. and adjourned on laſt Tueſday, but a correſpondent has politely favored us with the following brief ſketch as a correct ſtatement.

On Friday laſt, the Grand Jury brought into court, an indictment containing three counts—the firſt of which charged Mr. Lyon with writing a letter to Mr Spooner, printer of the Windſor paper, publiſhed on the 31ſt of July laſt, containing artful and indirect accuſations of the Preſident of the United States, importing corruption in his appointment of men to office, diſplacing and rejecting men of age, experience, wiſdom and independency of ſentiment, and preferring "men of meanneſs and ignorance," and inſinuating, that he is devoted to a fondneſs for "ridiculous pomp, idle parade, and ſelfiſh avarice." The ſecond and third counts were for uttering, publiſhing and printing of certain parts of a letter ſaid to be from an American diplomatic character in France, (commonly called the Barlow letter) abuſing in a moſt virulent manner the Preſident and Senate of the United States; and particularly for their conduct towards France.

The indictment contained inuendos in common form and averments of the INTENTION of the defendant to ſtir up ſedition and to bring the Preſident and government of the United States into contempt, &c.

Mr. Lyon was apprehended and brought before the court on Saturday morning—put to plead—pleaded not guilty—and was deſired to name his council—he informed the court that he had ſent to Bennington for council (Jonathan Robinſon and David Fay, Eſq'rs.) but that he did not expect them till Monday. The court told him that the cauſe might be continued to the next term if he wiſhed it—he replied that he wiſhed to to have a trial at this term—he was admitted to bail, and the court put the cauſe over to Monday. Accordingly on Monday at ten o'clock, Mr. Lyon was called—he obſerved that his council had not arrived, and requeſted a poſtponement, and the court adjourned to 11 o'clock—he again requeſted a poſtponement, and the court again adjourned to 12 o'clock, after informing him the cauſe might ſtill be continued if he wiſhed it, to which he replied that he would not truſt any of the council then in town, and would proceed to trial without council if his friends from Bennington did not arrive.

At 12 o'clock the court again opened, and Mr. Lyon informed the court that he ſtill choſe to proceed to trial, although his council from Bennington had not arrived—he ſent for Judge (Iſrael) Smith to advocate his cauſe, who declined being particularly aſſigned as council, but at Mr. Lyon's deſire he ſat by him during the trial, and adviſed.

The cauſe then opened and proceeded in the uſual forms; after an able, and candid ſtatement of the caſe by Charles Marſh, Eſq. attorney for the United States, a long and minute examination of the witneſſes was had on the part of the public; when Mr. Lyon was called upon to make his defence. He began by ſtating, that he ſhould firſtly contend, that the court had no juriſdiction of the cauſe, for that the law of Congreſs was *unconſtitutional* and *void*: 2dly, that the publications were *innocent*; and 3dly, the *truth* of their contents. On this head, he ſaid he ſhould call on Judge Patterſon, and his friend Judge Smith—he accordingly aſked Judge Patterſon if he had not frequently dined with the Preſident, and obſerved his ridiculous pomp and parade; Judge Patterſon replied, that he had ſometimes, though rarely, dined at the Preſident's, but he had never ſeen any pomp or parade; he had ſeen on the contrary, a great deal of plainneſs and ſimplicity there. Mr. Lyon then enquired whether he did not ſee more pomp and ſervants there than at the *tavern* where he had lodged at Rutland; to which the Judge made no anſwer, as it was manifeſt Mr. Lyon expected none. Judge Smith was not examined—and Mr. Lyon proceeded to read ſeveral parts of the publications complained of, and to make ſeveral obſervations. The cauſe was then argued by Mr. Marſh on the part of the United States, and by Mr. Lyon for himſelf.

Mr. Lyon occupied about two hours and an half in his addreſs to the jury.

The charge of Judge Patterſon was cool, candid, and perſpicuous; it was a moſt illuſtrious ſpecimen of the noble talents and judicial rectitude of that greatly admired and reſpected Judge.

The jury retired at eight o'clock in the evening, and brought in their verdict of "GUILTY" about nine.

After a very few pertinent and affecting remarks, the Judge pronounced ſentence on him—*that he be impriſoned Four Months, pay coſts and a fine of One Thouſand Dollars, and ſtand committed until the judgment ſhould be complied with.*

The court called on the priſoner to ſhew cauſe wherefore judgment ſhould not be pronounced on him; alſo to give any information he pleaſed that might ſerve to reduce the fine—he declined ſaying any thing on the ſubject, and the court adjourned to eight o'clock the next morning.

On Tueſday morning he told the court "he very lately had property which he eſtimated at 20,000 dollars, and had conveyed it to certain perſons who were bound for his debts, amounting to about 16 hundred dollars; he did not know that he could command 200 dollars by his property, but he ſaid he was worth more than any ſum it was in the power of the court to impoſe on him as a fine."

During the courſe of the trial, Mr. Lyon repeatedly obſerved, "that the juries were *packed*, and brought from towns which were known to be inimical to him, for the purpoſe of cruſhing him;" but the court at its May ſeſſion, ordered the clerk to ſummon the petit jury from the towns from which they actually came, ſo that it was impoſſible any reference could have been had to him.

He alſo repeatedly complained he was *hurried on to trial*, and therefore was not *prepared*, but the public may reſt aſſured that both on Saturday and on Monday the court ſeveral times told him the cauſe might be continued, that he might have ample opportunity to prepare himſelf with counſel and evidence.

There was a very crowded auditory, and there has been no attempt to impeach the court and jury of any partial or improper conduct on the occaſion; on the contrary, there ſeemed to be an unanimous approbation of the court, the attorney and the jury.

Mr. Lyon was brought to town yeſterday and is now confined in our jail.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) October 13.

On Thurſday laſt, a few minutes paſt one P. M. a moſt beautiful copper bottomed 20 gun ſhip, called the PORTSMOUTH, and built for the ſervice of the United States, was launched from the Continental Navy-yard, Langdon's Iſland. The launch was conducted on the beſt principles of the complete ſhip-builder, and the ſhip depoſited in her future element, not only with ſafety, but alſo with that peculiar grace, which commands the diſtinguiſhed applauſe of the right worthy tar. John Adams, Eſq. of the Revenue Cutter, bade her welcome to old Ocean by a federal diſcharge of 16 guns; John Wardrobe, Eſq. of the private armed ſhip Cato returned the ſalute, and an immenſe concourſe of attendant citizens manifeſted their pleaſure, by repeated huzzas.

The Portſmouth is to be commanded by Daniel M'Neil, Eſq. of Boſton, an experienced and valuable officer, who has done honor to himſelf in every former ſtation, and whoſe nautical knowledge and various talents are the ſureſt pledges of not diſappointing the public confidence. The keel of the above ſhip was laid on the 4th day of July laſt, a happy preſage of ſupporting that independence on the ocean, which her country has maintained by land. She has been completely built, coppered and launched in the ſhort period of 83 working days. The dimenſions of the Portſmouth are 93 feet keel, 31 feet beam, and ſhe is pierced for 20 guns, but probably will mount 24, and rate as a light frigate, or ſloop of war.

The Portſmouth was built of the beſt ſeaſoned timber, under the direction of Colonel James Hicket, United States' Naval Director, and beneath the ſuperintendance of Col. Thomas Thompſon, Agent of Supplies, &c. Thoſe two gentlemen have repeatedly diſtinguiſhed themſelves for the goodneſs of the materials, excellence of work, and promptneſs of execution. The able ſhipwrights of New-Hampſhire, guided by their ſkilful hands learn the true enthuſiaſm of labour, and reflect the higheſt honor upon themſelves, as ever faithful and true.

It merits an additional record, that within the confined ſpace of 14 months, a 36 gun frigate for the Dey of Algiers; an elegant Revenue Cutter of 16 guns, and the beautiful ſhip Portſmouth of 20 guns; have all been laid at the keel and finiſhed for the water in the ſame yard.

Captain M'Neil expects to fit his ſhip for ſea, by the 1ſt November.

It is to be hoped that the jolly tars of Portſmouth, and the hardy mariners of our country towns, will volunteer their ſervices on board, and that Monſieur Talleyrand will honor Capt. M'Neil's bills, at the ſight of his guns, and thus pay a part of the debt which the terrible republic owes, to an injured, an inſulted, and too long a patient and forbearing country.

HARTFORD, October 18.

On Thurſday laſt, the Hon. General Aſſembly of this Sate convened at New Haven. Elias Perkins, Eſq. is choſen Speaker, and Elizur Goodrich and John C. Smith, Eſqrs. Clerks.

At the opening of the ſeſſions (we are informed) His Excellency the Governor made the following ſpeech to both houſes:

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

NOTHING very important has occurred of internal concern, ſince laſt I had the pleaſure of meeting you in General Aſſembly. Under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, although in the midſt of apprehenſions, we have hitherto been permitted to remain in ſecurity.

The executive buſineſs, which at your laſt ſeſſion was directed to be performed, for the immediate ſecurity and defence of the ſtate, has been accompliſhed. The Quarter Maſter General has procured the military ſtores, which were ordered and they are lodged in ſecure places of depoſit.

An animated ardor pervades the militia of this ſtate, determined to defend our inalienable rights, and ſupport the ſacred independence of our country. While this ſpirit exiſts, and a general harmony of ſentiment prevails, we may hope with the bleſſing of Heaven, to put at defiance all external danger, and to ſtand firm and ſecure againſt the arms of every hoſtile power.

A letter from His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts has been received, and will now be communicated, reſpecting a ſubject, which, from its importance, will gain your early attention: and which, I truſt, will obtain ſuch prompt concurrence in your deciſions thereon, as the magnitude of its object appears to merit.

Differences ſtill ſubſiſting between the United States and France, all our vigilance and activity will be required to guard againſt the arts and arms of that haughty and intriguing foreign power. Situated as the United States are the arms of France are not to be dreaded: but their arts of ſeduction and their intrigues at diviſion and diſunion, fill me with apprehenſion and caution. With thoſe arts they are indefatigible and powerful; in theſe, they boaſt their ſuperior ſkill among the nations; like the intrigues of Philip of Macedon, whoſe political artifices employed againſt the Grecian States, did more towards ruining their liberties and power, than that artful Prince in any other way could have effected. With this ancient example on our minds, as well as the very recent and melancholy experience of modern European nations before our eyes, let us be taught the neceſſity of guarding ourſelves againſt the fatal effects of foreign intrigues, party ſpirit, and divided opinions. Let us conſtantly bear in mind, that if ever we are reduced by the power of France, or ſubjugated to her will or that of any other imperious yoke, it muſt be effected by the arts of diſunion and diviſion. A divided and diſunited people cannot be a happy people—nor can they maintain themſelves in any honorable or defenſible ſtate. Let union be our polar ſtar to guide our conduct, and true national independence our object, and the efforts of the world cannot prove ſucceſsful againſt the power of this happily ſituated country.

A thorough conviction of the juſtneſs of this idea, and the awful danger and fatal effects of diſunion and diviſion, will form my apology for dwelling on this ſubject. Among numberleſs other artifices which at this time are brought into operation, two great engines which are made uſe of by our enemies againſt us, are French infidelity and French philoſophy; the one operating to the deſtruction of all religious ſentiments—the other unhinging every ſocial and human tie by which ſocieties are cemented:—both together, tending to introduce univerſal diſorder and confuſion. Theſe two horrid engines, the footſteps of which, alas! are but too viſibly to be traced in many parts of our country, form the moſt demoralizing ſyſtem that ever attacked the happineſs and ſocial enjoyment of mankind. In France the practice of this ſyſtem has introduced the exiſtence of every vice and calamity; and in that pretended republic, national happineſs—I might alſo ſay, individual enjoyment, is ſcarcely known—certainly not to be realized. The ſituation of France at this time, preſents ſuch ſcenes of iniquity and violence, from this horrid ſource, as gives an awful and inſtructive leſſon to all ſurrounding nations who attentively view her conduct. Rather than adopt this fatal ſyſtem, how carefully ſhould we cling to our holy religion; the principles of which form an almoſt infinite contraſt with the falſe glare of this ſpecious and infidel philoſophy; and the practice of which, not only affords ſubſtantial happineſs in life, but gives the beſt hopes of futurity.

How admirably ſuperor to all the ingenious pretences of French philoſophy is that noble precept of our holy religion, which enjoins upon us the doing to others, whatever under like circumſtances, we ſhould reaſonably expect from them to us. In a ſtrict adherence to this highly preferable ſyſtem, we may hope to avoid theſe ſcenes of vice and miſery, which France now experiences, and to eſcape that torrent of national derangement, which threatens to whelm the happineſs of the Old World—and is ſeeking to extend its baneful influence to this happy and diſtant continent. With a view to this idea, as well as many other accounts, I appreciate the wiſdom and magnanimity of our National Government, in diſſolving on our part, thoſe treaties of alliance with which we have been too long and too cloſely connected with France; and which happily for us, had been previouſly broken and outraged by that perfidious nation. An intimate connection with a nation of Infidels and Atheiſts, with whom there can be no foundation for faith or confidence, is to be avoided as the worſt of evils. A total ſeparation from the policy and power of ſuch a people, is an event devoutly to be wiſhed.

May that God who has been our father's protection in their days of trouble, and our deliverer from many dangers, ſtill guard us by his power, and guide us by his wiſdom; and while we ſeriouſly truſt in this divine protection, may we truly rejoice that the Lord omnipotent reigneth among the nations.

NEWBURYPORT, October 12.

This day, at 15 minutes paſt one, our beautiful and patriotic ſhip [illegible] deſcended from her native land, to the embrace of the Water God, without the leaſt accident.—She is called the MERRIMACK, will mount 24 nines and 8 ſixes, is finely coppered, and the beſt judges ſay, ſhe would not ſuffer by a compariſon with the fineſt veſſel of her ſize ever built. Captain William Hacket, the conſtructor and ſuperintendant, and Major Croſs, the contractor, are entitled to all the merit that can be attached to their profeſſion.

Her head is a group compoſed of, an Eagle perched upon a globe, ſupported on one ſide by an elegant figure repreſenting Commerce; and the other, by a beautiful female, ſtrikingly emblematical of Juſtice; and in front is borne the arms of the United States. The deſign is excellent—and the execution does honor to the artiſt, Mr. Dearing, of Portſmouth.

The keel of this ſhip was laid on the 9th of July, ſince which there have been 74 working days; and we dare preſume to ſay, that from the ſpirit which has attended the buſineſs, ſhe will be ready for ſea in ten days, as numbers of the hardy ſons of Neptune ſtand ready to inliſt under her worthy commander, and who have been long waiting for an opportunity to manifeſt their zeal and ability, in defence of their injured country and ſea-faring brethren.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

The Providence Gazette, after mentioning the handſome appearance and military ſkill diſplayed by the militia of that town, at a general review, makes the following obſervation—

"Thus have our enemies ſucceeded, by means of "DIPLOMATIC SKILL," in creating "DIVISION" in America.—Battalions, Brigades and Phalanxes of hardy yeomanry, ſteeled in health, and nervous in ſtrength, whoſe affections are wedded to the ſoil they till, and whoſe hearts are attached to the government of the country that ſupports them.

Such brave Men, Monſieur Talleyrand, have ſworn to pay Tribute in no other manner than at the muzzle of their Muſkets, and at the point of their Bayonets."

A relation of a voyage has lately been publiſhed in London, undertaken by four Portugueſe merchantmen in the year 1793, for the purpoſe of exploring an iſland diſcovered the preceding year. Two circumſtances of this voyage may prove intereſting to our readers: the firſt is, that after a ſucceſsful navigation of ſeven months having reached the iſland of Maio, they diſcovered on one of the rocks of that iſland, the words "La Peyrouſe, 1792." Other names on the ſame rock, prove that the Portugueſe were there in the year 1790.—After their departure from Maio, they fell in with an iſland which they call the "Unfortunate," becauſe they learned there from a ſeaman belonging to M. Peyrouſe's ſhip's company, that the veſſel of that able but unfortunate navigator, was burnt at ſea about 18 months before.

The ſecond circumſtance is very extraordinary, if true. The relator pretends, that the Portugueſe found in an iſland, which they call Hoſpital Iſland, a colony of French emigrants who flying from the horrid ſcenes of the revolution, have been conducted to this abode, where nature is laviſh of all her gifts. It is added, that the colony is already in a flouriſhing ſtate, and thoſe who would go and join them, would be well received in this hoſpitable iſland; all that would be neceſſary would be to make up their budgets of all kinds of tools, particularly inſtruments of agriculture.

From a late London Paper.

STRAYED OR LOST,

A little, thin, ſallow-looking man, known by the name of BUONAPARTE. The laſt time he was heard of was when he ſet ſail from Malta.—The Poles and Ruſſians report that he is gone to the Black Sea—the Germans ſay he is gone to Trieſte, to march to Vienna—the Turks that he is gone to the Greek Iſlands—the Portugueſe that he is to land in Spain to attack Portugal—the Italians that he is to invade Naples—the Iriſh, that he is to land in Ireland, and the Engliſh that he is gone to the Eaſt-Indies. In fine, EVERY country fears he will pay them a viſit, whilſt it is generally ſuppoſed that THE FRENCH ONLY know where he is gone. Whoever will give ſuch intelligence as may enable admiral Nelſon to bring him to St. James's ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

N. B. A handſome reward will alſo be given to any one who will tell where Admiral Nelſon is.

INFORMATION.

Our readers will doubtleſs recollect to have ſeen frequent mention of SERRURIER, as commander of a ſub-horde of the plunderers of Italy, under Buonaparte. As every miſcreant who has ever held communion with our infernal enemy ought, at this time, to be noted, and narrowly watched; it is thought proper thus publicly to mention, that he has recently arrived in this country.

Pittsburgh, November 10.

Poor Matt. Lyon's fate (who has changed his ſeat in Congreſs Hall, for one in Vergennes Jail) ought to be a ſolemn leſſon to Citizen Nicholas, and others, of Kentucky, and elſewhere.

EPHRAIM JONES, is commiſſioned by the Governor, High Sheriff of Allegheny County.

The following are the gentlemen elected to Congreſs from this State, at the laſt General Election.

ROBERT WALN,
MICHAEL LEIB,
RICHARD THOMAS,
JOHN W. KITTERA,
THOMAS HARTLEY,
PETER MUHLENBERG,
WILLIAM BROWN,
JOSEPH HEISTER,
JOHN A. HANNA,
ANDREW GREGG,
HENRY WOODS,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
JOHN SMILIE.

It ſeems that Talleyrand, when he found Mr. Gerry determined to quit France, was urgent to have him ſtay longer, and has ſince lowered his tone. He does not now remind the United States of THE FATE OF VENICE. It appears further, that there has been an American ſhip ACQUITTED (a term implying GUILT, the guilt of carrying on a fair trade, and the ſtill more heinous crime of having property to trade with) She is called the Adeline or Adelaide, and the French conſul has made a publication about the buſineſs, in which, like a true French republican, he tells a long ſtory about the GENEROSITY and juſtice of the republic.

This may be all a farce, and we ought not to put the leaſt confidence in the government, But it is certain the French wretches, who rule the Great Nation, have OUTWITTED THEMSELVES, to uſe a vulgar expreſſion.—They have been deceived by their friends and pets in this country—they have miſtaken the temper of the hardy intelligent freemen of America—and they wiſh to retract. They do not like war with us; they know the perilous ſtate of their Weſt-India poſſeſſions, and their vicinity to the United States; they know the importance of our trade and marine force. They wiſh to retract their ſteps, but it is too late—the gordian knot is cut—and it is hoped and preſumed, that no treaty of amity will ever be formed with that government, which has not indemnity to our merchants for its baſis. Let the inſolent Directory digeſt the bitter pill of complete indemnification to the United States, for all the millions plundered from our honeſt citizens, as the ſine qua non of accommodation.

But this change of tone in the French government will teach our government one uſeful leſſon—never to be too ready to make ſacrifices and compliances, to foreign governments. The ſmall ſacrifices made in two or three articles of the Britiſh treaty, moſt eſſentially injured the reputation of the United States. The conſequences were not fully eſtimated by our government at the time, and they were greatly over-rated by oppoſition. But the truth is, no nation will maintain its rights, in this corrupt world, that expreſſes great unwillingneſs to encounter war—and is forever telling nations, "we will ſubmit to many inconveniences, rather than engage in war." This is not the language of a bold ſpirited nation, and the government or nation that uſes it, will for ever be robbed and inſulted.

We have ample means of protection, and it is preſumed, we have been kicked and plundered by foreigners, till we are willing to call our reſources into action. If not, we muſt wait till we have loſt 20 or 30 millions more. If half a million of hardy men, cannot defend this country—let them ſurrender it to Frenchmen, or ſome other people who can. But we are not to calculate for an invaſion of any conſequence. It is not poſſible for any nation in Europe to ſend an army to this country, which ſhall get enough by coming, to pay the expence of the expedition—even France will calculate better than to plan ſuch an expedition. We ſhall not probably want a land army. OUR DEFENCE MUST BE ON THE OCEAN—There we muſt defend our country—There we muſt defend our wealth—There, our defence is doubly cheap and eaſy—There, ten good ſeamen will do more to protect us, than one hundred ſoldiers on land.

_ An Extra Meeting of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society will be held at the uſual time and place, on Monday Evening next, on buſineſs of importance. The Members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
November 8th, 1798.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that the partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of* William Wood. & Co. *is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. Therefore, all perſons having any demands on ſaid firm are deſired to bring them in forthwith to William Woods for payment, and ſuch as are indebted to ſaid firm are deſired to make payment to him, as he is fully authoriſed to ſettle and receive the ſame.*

NICHOLAS CLOPPER,
ABRAHAM D. CLOPPER,
WILLIAM WOODS,
Pittſburgh, November 1, 1798.

The buſineſs will in future be conducted by WILLIAM WOODS, *who has at preſent on hand, a neat and general aſſortment of Merchandize, well adapted to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell at a reaſonable profit. He acknowledges with gratitude the encouragement he has met with from his friends and cuſtomers, ſince his commencement in buſineſs in this place, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.*

NOTICE.

ALL *perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make immediate payment—he hopes the long indulgence he has already given will be an inducement for them now to come forward and diſcharge their accounts—thoſe who do not, may expect a more ſummary, tho' diſagreeable, method will be purſued againſt them.*

A. RICHARDSON.
Pittſburgh, November 8, 1798.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *a family of the Brandon's, wandering from place to place, in the neighbourhood of Sandy Creek, have offered to ſell under a pretence of title, a tract of land ſituate on both ſides of that creek, including the great road to Franklin. In order to prevent impoſition, the ſubſcriber thinks it his duty to inform the public, that the title to that tract of land is veſted in him, he having purchaſed from the original improver, obtained a ſurvey, and continued his actual ſettlement until his ſettler was baniſhed by the menaces and force of this family.*

JOHN REED.
Pittſburgh, November 7, 1798.

STRAYED *or Stolen from Beavertown on the night of the 2d inſtant, a bright ſorrel* MARE *about 15 hands 2 inches high 4 years old laſt ſpring, no brand, her tail newly ſet with five nicks. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and gives information where ſhe may be had ſhall receive Four Dollars, or if ſent to Ephraim Jones's ferry oppoſite Pittſburgh, B. Fox's Noblesburgh, or Samuel Compton's Beavertown, ſhall receive a reward of Five Dollars. and if ſtolen, and the Thief brought to puniſhment, a reward of Thirty Dollars.*

R. M'HENY.
November 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, a Negro Woman named* SALL, *about 23 years of age, ſhe took with her a variety of fine clothing. She formerly belonged to General Nevill. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and ſecures her in any jail ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges.*

WILLIAM IRWIN.
November 8, 1798.

Taken up treſpaſſing on the

plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, near Kuykendall's Mill, a ſorrel HORSE, *between 14 and 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 10 years old, a natural trotter, not ſhod, the near hind leg white almoſt to the knee, appears to be blind of the off eye. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

JOHN [illegible].
Allegheny county, November 6, 1798.

B A L L.

THE Second PRACTISING BALL will be on Monday Evening, the 12th inſtant, at Mr. Morrow's Aſſembly Room. The Subſcribers are reſpectfully invited.

Non-Subſcribers Tickets as uſual.

BEN. HOLDICH.
Pittſburgh, November 9, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *William Hill has applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Weſtmoreland county, for the benefit of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 4th day of April laſt, providing that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to impriſonment for debt, after delivering up his eſtate for the uſe of his creditors. All perſons therefore, having any demands againſt him are hereby notified (purſuant to an order of the ſame Court directing public notice thereof to be inſerted three times ſucceſſively in the Pittſburgh Gazette) to appear at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland County, on the ſecond Monday in December next, and there ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid William Hill ſhould not be entitled to his diſcharge under the ſaid act.*

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Proth'y.*
November 7, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living in Weſtmoreland county, Unity townſhip, about 4 miles from Greenſburgh, a Black Much COW, with a white belly, large horns, both ears cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER ROGERS.
November 7, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.

On Monday arrived at New-York the brig Nancy, Capt. O'Brian, in 36 days from Cork. By Capt. O'Brian we are informed that the French had made another attempt to invade Ireland, and had landed a number of men in the North; but hearing the fate of their countrymen they re-embarked. Their number was ſuppoſed to have been between 1000 and 1500.

One hundred and eighteen families have left the camp at Maſters's Wedneſday, and are returning to the city.

LONDON, September 15.

A Hamburgh mail arrived this day, and brings accounts that have excited no little degree of intereſt in the city. It is confirmed that Buonaparte did not reach Alexandria till ſome days after Admiral Nelſon left it. The landing of the French has been conſidered by the Porte as an open violation of the peace ſubſiſting between the two powers, and meaſures have been in conſequence adopted by the latter for maintaining its own dignity. Ruſſia joins with the Porte on the preſent occaſion, and the letters from Vienna ſtate, that all the French property in Turkey has been confiſcated.

The moſt important intelligence is contained in a letter from Berlin, of the 4th inſtant, which ſtates that accounts had reached Conſtantinople of a battle having taken place near Cairo, between a Turkiſh force and the French troops under General Buonaparte, in which the latter was defeated with conſiderable loſs—ſome accounts ſay 8000 killed and 2000 made priſoners.

This intelligence, if true, is of the greateſt importance to Britain; for there can be little doubt, if the French ſhould ſucceed, with the loſs of even half the army, in reaching India by the route they have taken, that our poſſeſſions in that quarter would be much endangered.

The accounts that have reached us of this event do not enable us to ſtate the particulars, or to appreciate the degree of credit to which it may be entitled. It is plain, however, that if the paſſage of the iſthmus was undertaken without the conſent of the Turks, they had it in their power to throw innumerable obſtacles in the way of their progreſs in ſuch a country.

The following is a letter upon this ſubject, received by Mr. Freeling, at the poſt office, from Mr. Howard, the agent for the packet, at Cruxhaven:

"Cruxhaven, September 9.

"I have the ſatiſfaction to inform you, from the moſt authentic information, that the army under General Buonaparte has been attacked by an immenſe body of Arabs, who have killed 8000 men, and taken 2000 priſoners. I have not the good fortune to be able to give further particulars of this important event, but hope that the truth of the whole will amply compenſate for it.

"To Mr. Freeling, Poſt Office."

Land for Sale.

A Valuable Plantation of firſt rate Land, containing 330 acres, four miles from Pittſburgh, the big road from Philadelphia paſſing through it—100 acres of cleared land, 27 of which is meadow, and more may be made. There has been iron works erected on ſaid land, which may be converted to the ſame uſe again or into a Mill at the option of the purchaſer. This place muſt be an object with an induſtrious farmer being ſo near to Pittſburgh and ſo handy to market. A part of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, for the remainder a reaſonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 9, 1798.

Is wanted Immediately,

A Single man, who underſtands the management of a merchant mill—one who is maſter of this buſineſs will receive generous wages by applying to

NATHANIEL COLEMAN.

Short Creek, Brooke county,
(Vir.) October 3, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe, with a good Kitchen, Cellar and Garden, in the Public Square of the Borough of Pittſburgh. The houſe is calculated for either a ſtore or a private family. Enquire of the Printer, or of

JOHN WHELEN.

Pittſburgh, September 25, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittſburgh, September 1, 1798.

ALL thoſe indebted to the ſubſcriber, by bond, note or book account, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment in one month from this date, as no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN GORMLEY.

Pittſburgh, October 11, 1798.

WAS taken upon treſpaſſing by the ſubſcriber, a bright Sorrel HORSE, his left hind foot white, and the hoof ſplit, branded on the off buttock A. W. about 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM LAISLIE.

Deer townſhip, Allegheny
county, October 10, 1798.

Came to the plantation of

the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, a black COW with a white belly, and two ſlits in the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES BRAWDY,

October 1, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A few Tons of good

BARR IRON,

at a reduced price, by

WILLIAM GORMLY.

Pittſburgh, October 5, 1798.

Evening Tuition.

FOR the convenience and advantage of ſuch as cannot attend to inſtructions in a public Day School, Mr. M'Donald, by deſire, propoſes opening an EVENING-SCHOOL in which will be taught Arithmetic in its various application to buſineſs or the ſciences, Book keeping, Menſuration and Geography, Writing in its ſeveral ſizes and proportions, the Engliſh language correctly and grammatically.

The inculcation of other literature in addition to the branches mentioned, being, perhaps, incompatible with a thorough diſcharge of duty within the hours adapted to this kind of Tuition, it is, however, thought proper to acquaint thoſe who wiſh for more liberal and extenſive inſtructions, that arrangements ſhall be made (if poſſible) to afford the opportunity they may be diſpoſed to make uſe of.

It is expected the Tuition will be commenced on Monday Evening the 15th October, inſt. Applications will be received at Mr. Jonathan Plummer's, or at Mr. M'Donald's School Room.

Pittſburgh, October 12, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittſburgh, May 23, 1798.

Pleaſant Situation

ON THE

MONONGAHELA

A Plantation For Sale,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres of Land, ſituate in Elizabeth Townſhip Allegheny County on the river Monongahela, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh by land, and twenty-five by water, and within half a mile of Parkinſon's mill—The greateſt part thereof is a rich bottom well timbered, and the upland is of the firſt quality. There are twenty acres cleared and under good fence, ten of which are excellent meadow. A never failing ſpring of water is on this farm, and may be drawn over a great part of it.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Denny and Beelen Pittſburgh, or to the Subſcriber adjoining the premiſes.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

September 7, 1798.

N. B. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given

A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of Twelve Thouſand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authoriſed by an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the Firſt Claſs is as follows:

				Dollars.
1	Prize	of 1000	Dollars, is	1000
1		of 800		800
2		of 500	are	1000
3		of 400		1200
5		of 300		1500
10		of 200		2000
15		of 100		1500
20		of 50		1000
50		of 20		1000
100		of 15		1500
2000		of 7		14000
1		of 2000	} laſt drawn Ticket is	2000
1		of 1000	} ſecond laſt drawn	1000
1		of 500	} third laſt drawn	500

2210 Prizes } 6000 Tickets, }
3790 Blanks } at 5 Dols. each } 30,000

All prizes ſubject to a deductio of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be ſuggeſted how very important are its proſperity and advancement not only to thoſe adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic ſhores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majeſtic rivers which, joining, flow through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity be in a conſiderable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very diſtant day take poſſeſſion of the delightful ſpot on which the town ſtands, ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greenſburgh, of General Douglaſs in Union town, of William Meetkirk in the town of Waſhaington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reeſe in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER
NATHANIEL IRISH.
} Managers.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Buſineſs

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom may be ſupplied with Beaver, Caſtor and Roram Hats, wholeſale and Retail, of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land ſituate about one mile Eaſt of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland abundance of ſaw timber and a number o choice ſprings. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any perſon deſirous of viewing the land may be ſhewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of ſale made known by applying to John Johnſton Pittſburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, ſituate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittſburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three-quarters of a mile from the laſt mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the firſt mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 206 acres each—alſo, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres each.

Theſe Lands are ſituate on the north ſide of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the firſt rate quality. The terms of ſale will be made known and indiſputable titles given by the ſubſcriber, who will be in Pittſburgh the greater part of the enſuing ſummer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy and diſpatch.

Perſons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. ſafely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law Pittſburgh.

July 20, 1798.

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat againſt the acceptance of a ſurvey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or aſſigns, for any ſurvey, joining lands of Adam Patterſon, John Rhiſe, and Nathan Rouch, in Waſhington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldeſt right for the ſame.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Eſq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The firſt Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Eſq. S. L. O.
Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's Diſtrict, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittſburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	} Theſe 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		} Theſe two are ſeparate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in ſeparate Tracts, or the whole together, as is moſt convenient to the purchaſer. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittſburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

WILL be expoſed to ſale by way of public Vendue, on Monday next, the 15th inſtant, at the late dwelling houſe of Samuel Jeffery, deceaſed, viz. Horſes, Oxen, Cows, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment before the firſt day of November next, and thoſe having demands againſt it are requeſted to exhibit them properly atteſted for ſettlement before that day.

JEAN JEFFERY, adminiſtratrix
ALEX. M'CANDLES, adminr.

Montours Run, Allegheny
county, Sept. 26, 1798.

Bickham & Reeſe,

HAVE removed their GOODS from *Philadelphia* to *Germantown*, about eight miles from the City, where they have for ſale a General aſſortment of

Dry Goods,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. They expect a further ſupply by the fall ſhips.

Letters addreſſed to them as uſual to Philadelphia will be duly received.

Germantown, September 25, 1798.

WANTED,

WOOD Aſhes, for which one ſhilling per buſhel will be given, and alſo a generous price for Pot Aſh, at the *GLASS WORKS* oppoſite Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

William Chriſty,

HAS juſt received a great variety of *New Goods*, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, or the uſual credit.

Pittſburgh, October 5, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Prothonotary's Office

of the County of Allegheny, is removed to the north eaſt wing of the *New Court Houſe*, oppoſite the market place.

JAMES BRISON, Prothonotary.

Pittſburgh, October 1ſt, 1798.

Tobacco Manufactory.

THE ſubſcribers take the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above line of buſineſs in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Adam Funk, where they have ready for ſale a general aſſortment of the firſt quality Tobacco. They flatter themſelves that they can ſupply thoſe who may honor them with their cuſtom, on very reaſonable terms.—Good encouragement will be given to wholeſale purchaſers. Leaf Tobacco wanted, for which a generous price will be given.

JOSEPH M'CLURG & Co.

Pittſburgh, October 27, 1798.

N. B. Said M'Clurg has alſo opened for ſale at the above place, a neat and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Spirits, Jewelry, &c. &c.* which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, executors to the eſtate of John Metzgar, deceaſed, will attend at John Wilkins, Eſqr's Office, in Pittſburgh, on the 20th, 21ſt, 22d, and 23d days of November next, to receive and ſettle the accounts of the ſaid John Metzgar. Therefore, any perſon having any demands or ſettlement to make with ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to attend at the aforeſaid place and days.

The docket of the ſaid John Metzgar, Eſq. deceaſed, is in the hands of John Wilkins, Eſq.—any perſons who have ſettlements to make thereon are requeſted to call on him—all judgements found due on ſaid docket will be put in full force immediately after the 23d day of November next.

JOHN WILKINS.
JOSEPH SCOTT.

Pittſburgh, October 23, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT the firſt Monday of December next is appointed for my hearing before a Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the State of Pennſylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this ſtate providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at September Term laſt, preſented my petition, with a ſchedule annexed, of all my eſtate real, perſonal and mixt, rights and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

JACOB KINSOR.

October 24, 1798.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber ſome time in June laſt, a large Black COW, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white along her belly, no mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELEANOR CUNNINGHAM.

Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny
county, near M'Kee's Fort,
October 24, 1798.